



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Feb. 26th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

The resignation of Dr. H. C. Wood as Recording Secretary was accepted.

Joseph Jeanes tendered his resignation as Corresponding Secretary, which was accepted.

Resignations of membership were tendered by James Starr and J. Heintzleman, and were accepted.

A communication was received announcing the organization of the Conchological Section of the Academy, and the election of its officers.

Dr. Harrison Allen was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Academy for the remainder of the year, and Dr. S. B. Howell, Recording Secretary, for the same period.

The following were elected members :

Evan Randolph, Francis R. Cope, Joseph Patterson, Richard M. Marshall, Benjamin Marshall, John Livezey, Charles H. Borie, Thomas P. Cope, Miss R. A. Cope, Mrs. E. H. Vaux, Joseph S. Lovering, Jr., Samuel P. Carpenter, Richard R. Robb, William Hacker, Stephen Colwell, Miss Ann Haines, Miss Jane R. Haines, F. L. Bodine, Horace M. Bellows, M. D., John G. Stetler, M. D., William Procter, Jr., and Anthony Heger, M. D., U. S. A.

The election for Standing Committees, deferred from the last business meeting, was held with the following result :

ETHNOLOGY.

J. AITKEN MEIGS,
S. S. HALDEMAN,
F. V. HAYDEN.

COMP. ANAT. AND GEN. ZOOLOGY.

JOSEPH LEIDY,
HARRISON ALLEN,
S. B. HOWELL.

MAMMALOGY.

J. H. SLACK,
E. D. COPE,
HARRISON ALLEN.

ORNITHOLOGY.

JOHN CASSIN,
SPENCER F. BAIRD,
B. A. HOOPES.

HERPETOLOGY AND ICHTHYOLOGY.

EDWARD D. COPE,
S. WEIR MITCHELL,
CHARLES SHAEFFER.

BOTANY.

ELIAS DURAND,
AUBREY H. SMITH,
H. C. WOOD, JR.

MINERALOGY.

WILLIAM S. VAUX,
S. R. ROBERTS,
ALBERT LEEDS.

GEOLOGY.

ISAAC LEA,
F. V. HAYDEN,
T. A. CONRAD.

PALÆONTOLOGY.

T. A. CONRAD,
JOSEPH LEIDY,
F. V. HAYDEN.

PHYSICS.

ROBERT BRIDGES,
ROBERT E. ROGERS,
JACOB ENNIS.

[Feb.

CONCHOLOGY.

GEORGE W. TRYON, JR.,
E. R. BEADLE,
C. F. PARKER.

LIBRARY.

JOSEPH LEIDY,
JOHN CASSIN,
ROBERT BRIDGES.

ENTOMOLOGY AND CRUSTACEA.

JOHN L. LE CONTE,
J. H. B. BLAND,
TRYON REAKIRT.

PROCEEDINGS.

JOSEPH LEIDY,
WILLIAM S. VAUX,
JOHN CASSIN,
ROBERT BRIDGES,
GEORGE W. TRYON, JR.

On favorable report of the respective committees, the following were ordered to be published :

On Colonies of PLANTS observed near Philadelphia.

BY AUBREY H. SMITH.

During the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, a large number of introduced plants, chiefly southern, were found growing on the waste grounds below the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and at Kaighn's Point and Petty's Island, on the opposite shore of the Delaware.

It has been thought by those who were engaged in the work of collection, that some account of these localities and a list of the plants themselves should be placed at the command of students investigating the subject of the introduction and naturalization of plants. To meet this view I have prepared the following pages.

The city of Philadelphia is built on a low gravelly bluff, extending along the right bank of the Delaware with little interruption from Kensington on the north to the Navy Yard on the south. It is scarcely practicable now to define accurately the limits of this bluff, but it may be stated, in general terms, that above Kensington and below the Navy Yard, it recedes from the river, and its place is supplied by tide marshes to a greater or less extent. Northward these marshes have been largely filled up and built upon, but southward the low margin of the river has been but partially reclaimed.

Immediately below the Navy Yard, the rim of tide marsh does not exceed two or three hundred yards in width. Further down the river it widens greatly, and has been banked in for agricultural and grazing purposes. Between the Navy Yard and the banked meadows, the tide flats have awaited the slow demands of commerce for their utilization.

The first step to the reclamation of the flats is the extension of the lines of the eastern streets to the line of low tide, and the building of bulk-heads of logs at their extremities below low water mark. The streets thus extended are filled up with waste earth from cellars and similar excavations, and thus causeways are made out to the bulk-heads. Next, the bulk-heads themselves are extended right and left to meet similar works from the ends of other streets. The wharf line thus built is then conveniently secured by the deposit behind it of sand and gravel ballast from coasting vessels, as well as of earth brought specially for the purpose. Behind it, there will, of course, exist a pond or lagoon, to be filled up from time to time, from the river or from the land, as materials may offer themselves on either side of it.

From Dickerson Street northward to the Navy Yard, the flats have been entirely reclaimed, and coal wharves and ship yards occupy their place. Southward of this street, at the distance of six or seven hundred feet, an earthen embankment extends Morris Street to the line of low water, and a bulk-head 1867.]